587 SOLAR COOKERS

for

IMPOVERISHED RURAL TIBETAN HOUSEHOLDS in QINGHAI AND GANSU PROVINCES, PR CHINA

funded by

Sebastian and Stefan

FINAL REPORT

*by*Dorjee Dondrub
and
Charles Kevin Stuart

FINANCES

Funds Rece	eived RMB	Expenses RMB		
Stephan and Sebastian	76,000	587 solar cookers @	105,660	
		180RMB		
Carry-over from	400	Fee to transfer payment	75	
previous solar energy		to the solar cooker		
project		vendor		
Local contribution	29,350	Miscellaneous	200	
[587 solar cookers x 50		expenses (phone calls,		
RMB = 29,350RMB		taxis, etc.)		
Dorjee Dondrub	185			
(manager's personal				
cash contribution)				
	105,935		105,935	

SUMMARY

This project, funded by Sebastian and Stefan, benefitted 2,973 people at a cost of 5.21USD per person. The initial grant of 76,000RMB was supplemented by a local contribution of 29,350RMB, which allowed for the purchase of additional solar cookers (587 in total). Rural households in Qinghai and Gansu provinces are characterized by the use of inefficient, polluting energy sources—animal dung, straw, wood, and sod. The implications of such on the health and safety of family members in rural households, particularly very young children and women and girls, is so serious that indoor air pollution is now rated by the World Health Organization as the second most dangerous environmental health risk in rural areas (after dirty water and poor sanitation). These solar cookers have lessened this health risk for nearly 3,000 people and, in addition, have reduced the collection of organic materials, benefitting the local environment.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Manager	# of	Local	Total	Project Location
	Solar	Contribution	Beneficiaries	
	Cookers	RMB		
Lumo Tsering (Corrine)	65	3,250	346	Dpa' sde, 'do ba, Dgu rus, and Re gong ma villages AND, Amdo rnga byung
corine2006tibetan@gmail.com				mchod rten jomo dgongpa Nunnery and to nuns living on the mountain bnear the
				Dus akhor mchod rten Stupa, all located in Rdo sbis Tibetan Township, Xunhua
				Salar Autonomous County, Haidong Region, Qinghai Province.
Hlamo Tso (Gina)	65	3,250	390	Waku Village, Wendu Township, Xunhua Salar Autonomous County, Haidong
horseridergina@gmail.com				Region, Qinghai Province
Lhamaocuo (Lily)	65	3,250	345	Tiegai and Jara villages, Qiaqia Town, Gonghe County, Hainan Tibetan
lhamotso118@gmail.com				Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai Province
Caihua Dorji (Luke) and	65	3,250	325	Gewa Tibetan Village, Xunxian Township, Hualong Hui Autonomous County,
Dorzha (Chris),				Haidong Region, Qinghai Province
lukelucky8388@gmail.com,				
snownchris@gmail.com				
Samtsogye (Whitney)	40	2,000	40	Labrang Monastery, Labuleng Township, Xiahe County, Gannan Tibetan
labrangwhitney@gmail.com				Autonomous Prefecture, Gansu Province
Lijia (Simon)	57	2,850	334	Sde man Village, Dgu rus Village, 'dabs ma and 'do ba Village in Rdo sbis Tibetan
slijia@gmail.com				Township, Xunhua Salar Autonomous County, Haidong Region, Qinghai Province
Nangchukja (Robert)	65	3,250	248	Tsha rnga Monastery and Bon skor Tibetan Village, Bya mdo Township, Mangra
nnyangjaggyal@gmail.com				County, Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai Province
Dorjee Dondrub (Cody)	100	5,000	620	Khol sa thang Village, Tsho drou Township AND and Mar khu thang Village, Mar
dorjee.dondrub@gmail.com				khu thang Township, Jianzha County, Huangnan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture,
				Qinghai Province
Dahla (Milton)	65	3,250	325	Zhucha Village, Tiangtang Township, Tianzhu Tibetan Autonomous County,
dalha888@gmail.com				Gansu Province
Total	587	29,350	2,973	

DPA' SDE, 'DO BA, DGU RUS, AND RE GON GMA VILLAGES AND NUNNERIES IN RDO SBIS TOWNSHIP

PROJECT MANAGER: LUMO TSERING (CORRINE)



Lumo Tsering of Rdo sbis Tibetan Township, Xunhua Salar Autonomous County, Haidong Region, Qinghai Province graduated from Qinghai Normal University (Tibetan-English Major) in December 2008. She currently works as a program director in Shem Women's Group http://shemgroup.org/>.

INTRODUCTION

Rdo sbis Township is one of five Tibetan townships in Xunhua County, the others being: Wis mdo, Rkang tsha, KA ring, and Se chang. There are twenty-seven villages in Rdo sbis Township and except for one Hui, one Han, and two Salar villages, all Rdo sbis residents are Tibetans.

Villages lie on either side of a road that runs through the center of the valley. Villages on the mountainsides have fields watered only by rain. Villages at the foot of the mountains and on the valley floor have fields irrigated by a river.

Dpa' sde, 'do ba, Dgu rus, and Re gon gma villages are very near the township center. In 2008, there were approximately 340 people in each of these villages. Average family size was about six people. There are also two groups of nuns in Rdo sbis Township. Seventeen nuns from the ages of twenty-four to seventy-nine lives at Amdo rnga byung mchod rten jomo dgongpa Nunnery. Four other nuns live on the mountain by the side of the Dus akhor mchod rten Stupa. Nuns in Rdo sbis make a living by reciting scriptures for families who invite them to their homes. Locals cultivate barley, wheat, and potatoes and, if irrigation is possible, the land is irrigated five or six times every year between the fourth and sixth lunar months. Wealthy families with eight mu^1 of land can sell surplus barley and earn about 800 RMB per year, since one mu of agricultural land can produce around 700-800 jin^2 (350-400 kilograms) of barley. However, most village families do not have this much land. Usually two or three households share about eight mu of land and can only grow enough barley for their own subsistence.

Villagers earn cash income from livestock; each family usually owns at least one cow. From the cow's milk, villagers produce butter and cheese, which is not eaten but sold to generate income. A family can earn about 600-800 RMB per year selling butter and cheese. Most households can make about twenty-five to thirty *jin* of butter and thirty *jin* of cheese annually. Also, villagers work

¹ One $mu \stackrel{.}{\equiv} = 0.0666$ hectares

² One *jin* $\mathcal{F}_{1} = 0.50$ kilograms.

as migrant laborers. Almost every able-bodied adult leaves the village in May and June to dig caterpillar fungus, a medicinal herb growing in high altitude areas. In 2007, each caterpillar fungus sold for ten to fifteen RMB. During good seasons, each person can earn 2,000-3,000 RMB.

Cash is spent on children's school expenses and New Year festivities, fertilizer, electricity, and other essentials. An average family earns 3,700 RMB in cash income per year, of which they must spend approximately 3,500 RMB annually on necessities, leaving only about 200 RMB surplus. If a family has university students, they borrow money from others to pay the tuition.

PROJECT BENEFICIARIES

The total beneficiary of this project is 346 people and this includes 21 nuns from Amdo rnga byung mehod rten jomo dgongpa nunnery and nuns at Dus akhor mehod rten, and 325 villagers from Dpa' sde, 'do ba, Dgu rus, and Re gong ma villages, for detailed information, please see below:

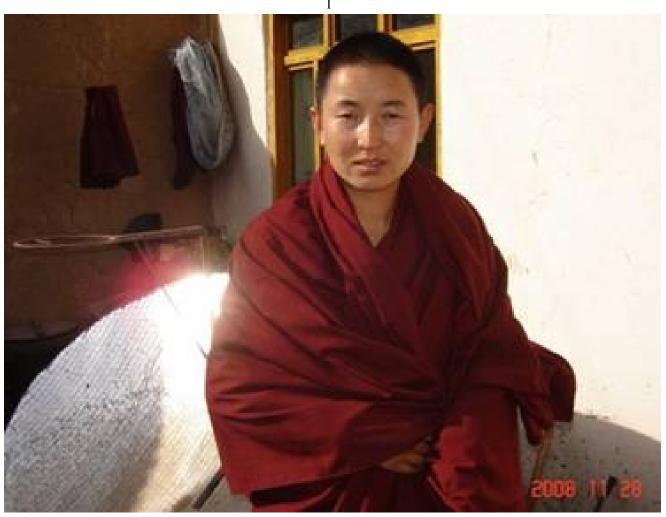
Name of Recipient Location	Number of Solar Cookers
Amdo rnga byung mchod rten jomo dgongpa Nunnery	5
梆。扳车。半爸。春爸。扳惨拜,阐稗。仓,淬,拜便稗。斑	
Nuns at Dus akhor mchod rten 吵邦、伴闭半、扳惨拜、闹稗、仓、淬	3
Dpa' Sde Village 拜班伴。橙橙.搬	15
'do ba Village 伴车機棍搬	13
Dgu ru Village 拜贬蒂邦·橙·搬	25
Re gong ma Village 地便爸板機	4

THE PROJECT

The project placed sixty-five solar cookers in the locations listed above. Each recipient contributed fifty RMB. The project goal was to reduce fuel use and collection and thus lighten the burden on women and girls. The following list provides a summary of project activities:

- 10 October 2008, contacted the village leaders to meet about the project.
- 12 October, visited villages to count how many families lacked solar cookers and to choose the poorest sixty-five.
- 15 October, transported solar cookers to the project location, collected the local contribution, and distributed the solar cookers.
- 9 November, visited the village to study project impact; interviewed project beneficiaries.

INTERVIEWS AND PHOTOGRAPHS



Jayang Drolker (b. 1972) lives near a major stupa in the local area and has been a nun for fifteen years. She said:

I live in the nunnery and share a small room with two other nuns. Our only income is what we are given for reciting scriptures in local homes. Such opportunities for us, however, are many fewer than for monks. On average, we only earn about eighty RMB a month. Our families give us food and fuel. Every year, my family provides me with about 300 kilograms of fuel—eight large bundles of wood and two baskets of dung. We use the fuel very carefully. We burn a bundle of wood a week. However, thanks to the solar cooker, we only need to cook breakfast with fuel. We boil hot water after breakfast. Also, we use the solar cooker to cook lunch and prepare dinner when the sun is still strong enough. The solar cooker has reduced our fuel consumption by half.

Coal is very useful in winter, but poverty prevents us from buying it. Instead, we use yak dung. When the sun is bright enough, we don't burn fuel to heat our rooms, but in order to have hot water drink, we still must burn fuel. With the solar cooker, we save some fuel because when the sun is strong, we boil water and cook with it in winter.



Samtso (b. 1948) from Duowa Village said:

As the mother of the family, I cook and fuel is a big concern. Everyday we use a large amount of fuel—wood, dry straw, and yak dung. I cook three times every day. For each meal we use a big basket of dry grass (~twenty kilograms) and six pieces of yak dang. We get wood and dung from the mountains. I collect yak dung three or four times every day. I'm not sure exactly how much fuel we save because of the solar cooker, but I'm sure it is a lot because we use it to boil water and cook lunch and dinner. It has reduced our fuel consumption by about one-third and I don't need to go collect fuel as often as before.



Lijiatar from Geren Village said:

I really don't know how much fuel we used before and how much we use now, since I am not the cook in my family. But I can see that just in our boiling of water, we save a lot. The solar cooker is not as useful in winter as in summer because the sun is less strong. Still we boil about three thermos bottles of water every day, which makes life easier. Every year we buy 1,000 kilograms of coal that costs about 500 RMB. This is really not enough coal, and we use it very carefully. When it is not very cold, we don't burn coal. Sometimes we must burn coal or yak dung to get hot water. And we need hot water especially for the livestock in winter, because the animals are also very cold and giving them hot water warms them up. Using the solar cooker in our yard saves about forty-five cakes of coal, which is really a lot. The solar cooker is especially good for my mother and sisters, because they are the one who collect fuel.

RECIPIENTS

Solar Cooker Project for Rdo Sbis Township in Xunhua County

Number	Name	Gender	Work	Age	Local contribution	Sign
1	DanDan	M	Monk	40	to ¥ /	
2	Lake school		School leader	60	50 /	
3	Kaijia	F	farmer	46	50/	
4	Wamtso	F	farme(.51	50/	
5	Jiaoba	F	faimel	55	501	
6	Pentso	M	3	31	50/	
7	Xianbage long	M		70	50/	(23.0)
8	Cairang	711		.50	Jo/	
9	Caimojana	F		40	301	
10	Xianggu	M		42	50/	9-17
11	Rembon jaa	m.	faine	46	50/	
12	Cailus	M		40	50/	
13	Cultur	M		40	50/	
14	Dongshou	W		40	50/	
15	Karoshuo	M	-Farmer	33	50/	1
16	Cari rang Dueje	M		45	50%	
17	Mari	M		31	50/	
18	Diojetso	F		35	50/	
19	Kenchon Dongshi	M	× .	40	5-/	
20	Cairantai	M	1.4	36	50/	
21	Renchenza	M	٠.	30	30/	500
22	Doughi jia cuo	M	٠.	50	50/	
23	Sangquo	T		45	50/	
24	2 Downor Tso	F-		40	50/	
25	Wamajiatso	M	- 1	45	50/	1
26	Renotan Huajia		1	40	50/	
27	caimo	F.	F -	40	50/	
28	zhousia	M		51	50/	
29	Lunoji	F		37	50/	
30	Lhamejia C	F		45	50/	
31	Gargo Pingabi	W		60	50/	
32	21 1	M		SO	50/	100
33	Gasang il	T		60	5./	

Number	Name	Gender	Work	Age	Local contribution	Sign
34	Tax: Dranje	M		30	50/	No.
35	Rendan	M		38	50.	
36	Dioje	m	teache(50	50/	
37	Gesanyexi	M	Monk	57	50 /	300
38	Con Dans	+	Tormer	-		a de la composição de l
39	Lhamotso	F	farmer	60	50/	- American
40	Gongbaje	F		68	50/	
41	Datax:	M		60	50/	
42	Lago	M		40	60/	
43	0		Non		50/	11000
44			Non		70/	
45			Non		29/	
46	Lijia Dongah:	M	farme (30	50/	
47	Yape:	M.	~~	5.5	50/	eg de la la
48	Duoje	m		50	50/	
49	MaxiuDongahi	M		35	501	
50	Nangmotha	F	1.	70	50/	
51	Tox	M	NO.	34	50/	
52	Gongbo jia	m	12.	49	501	
53	Jianangye X:	M	1,	65	501	
54	Kazhnojie	TV	~,	tī	50/	Service Company
55	Xirensangwo	M		65	50/	
56	Kazhua dailana	M	0.0	to	20/	
57	That ang Nuon w	W	٠.	35	50/	
58	DocharDolma	F	Non	25	50/	100
59	Dandhen Rolma	È	Non	27	50/	
60	X; Do/	F	Non	28	50/	4.1
61	Ye Dol	F	Non	32	50/	
62	Dan Do/	F	Non	35	50/	
63	Dongshi	M	falme!	45	50/	
64	Niang bujia	m	-Gamel	38	50/	
65	Zhou jia	M	70.	45	501/	
66	Qiezhu	F	` _	46	50/	1
67	10000					
68						
69						
70						

Recorded by Corrine Lumo Tsering

PHOTOGRAPHS: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION



A truck from the solar cooker factory with sixty-five solar cookers for the project



The Dgu rus Village leader reports recipients' names.



Dorlmajya makes a fingerprint to show she received a solar cooker.



Villagers unload the solar cookers.



After unloading, Dpa' sde villagers wait for more helpers to help take the cookers to their homes.



Drolma of Re gong ma Village counts the number of components to ensure each family gets one.

KYIDKHOR VILLAGE

PROJECT MANAGER: HLAMOTSO (GINA)



Hlamotso (Gina) is from Waku Village, Wendu Tibetan Township, Xunhua Salar Autonomous County, Haidong Region, Qinghai Province. She graduated with an Associate Degree in Tibetan-English, Qinghai Normal University. Currently she is a full-time staff member for Shem Women's Group as a program administrator.

INTRODUCTION

The project provided sixty-five solar cookers to sixty-five households in Kyidkhor Tibetan Village. The project manager collected fifty RMB per household as a local contribution for a total local contribution of 3,250RMB. The project manager consulted with the village leaders and, together, they chose recipients based on the criteria below:

- Number of adults that could contribute to the family's economy. The lower the number, the greater priority was given to that family
- Number of students in the families
- Number of livestock and amount of farmland
- How much the family lost because of a flood; several families lost half of their house and property, e.g., pigs were killed, solar cookers were lost, and so on.

Xunhua County is the only Salar Autonomous County in China. It is located in the east, central part of Qinghai Province near Gansu Province, and is 163 kilometers from Xining City, the capital of Qinghai. Kyidkhor Tibetan Village is twelve kilometers southeast of the administrative center of Wendu Tibetan Township in a valley surrounded by mountains. This administrative village consists of seven natural villages with the population indicated below. All residents are Tibetan.

Village Name	Waku	Rimang	Nhisay	Dangka	Zhaisay	Jianggay	Rima
Population	660	570	460	330	140	137	200
Recipients (households)	49	0	0	0	1	7	8
	390 people among the total population of 2,380 directly benefit.						

PHOTOGRAPHS



Jiangjia villagers with solar cookers



Caiji (b. 1959) said, "I save a half-basket of dried grass that, before getting the solar cooker, I burned in the morning. I use hot water in thermos bottles heated the day before in the morning, so cooking time is reduced. I also use the solar cooker to cook lunch, which saves time."



Grandson (Xiaowu Tsering) and grandmother (Khamoxian) are one family. Khamoxian said, "We save one basin of yak dung when we use the solar cooker, which we use to boil hot water and for cooking noodles in the evening."



Namtso (left) said, "By using the solar cooker I save one basket of dung and one bundle of firewood per day if it's sunny. It is easy to cook with and heats water for washing dishes and clothes."

RECIPIENTS

					for Zhongku Area	
##	Village Name	The name of beneficiaries	Age	Sex	How many members in his or her home?	Finger Prints
1	Waku	क्रमेंविर्यः देवः ख्रीप	46	M	10	10
2	Waku	कूरा.उत्तरा	57	M	8	
3	11	SAC: 3721	5	M	Č	
4	11	なみ、どし	48	M	9	480
5	\ \	45:36:464	49	M	6	(M)
6	11	36:21	53	M	8	6
7	11	क्षुत्रदास्य	50	M	3	6
8	11	29.50a 1	56	M	4	
9	11	125.200	38	M	4	des
10	~ `	स्यायद्वर।	68	M	5	200
11	` `	IMMI	39	M	3	400
12	\ \ \	[1346F.16.17]	65	F	2	Vaj?
13	11	1.2ED.TOK	50	M	7	
14	1 /	1200a1	47	M	3	
15	11	21912-12/21	63	M	6	
16	11	D'I KISEKICHE	66	M	8	
17	11	\$ 5. STE. 1	54	F	8	Essay
18	~ 1	8.8.5121	58	M	10	100
19	-1	78118	69	F	5	
20	11	801	3/	M	2	6
21	- ((A'21'W)	3/5	E	H	11 17
23	11	(NEW JAN)	34	M	1L	
24	(1	4.340	50	M	-2	100
25	~ \	मान्यू	56	E	5	(E)
26	11	प्रकृत र्यायन	\$ 60	M	8	Augh.
27		£. £. 511	\$60 53	M	12	1
28	-1	यर.त।	30	M	3	St. 7
29		85.7	60	七	E	100
30	- 1	I SEDE	51	M	1/L	100
31	~ `	2991218011	38	E	3	N. S.
32	\ \	E. SIT	36	M	5	-
33	~ `	हार्जे	51	F	7	
34	~ \	and stan	50	M	8	THEFT
35		1.5.501.971	22	M	5	100 M
36	11	03:2021	36	E	5	3.5
37	and the same	5-36-1	11-6	E	7	7 68
38		168.2	37	M	11-	
39	- 1	Maritia 1	20	1	7	1
40		यान्य प्राथित	00	TX \	17	AND TO

		The Solar Co	ooker F	roject	for Zhongku Area	
##	Village Name	The name of beneficiaries	Age	Sex	How many members in his or her home?	Finger Prints
41	Waku	多大多了	40	F	5	
42	- \	2.21-92	51	F	H	保
43	11	्रदेग <u>े</u> के	23	M	6	
44	11	120	32	F	5	
45	11	30,30,95	36	M	6	
46	11	मव्यक्ता	33	M	U	COLUMN TOWN
47	11	86.35 QUM	49	M	6	
48	Rima	Jyles : 50,0019	39	M	4	
49	Rima	8.4.8Z	32	F	6	- 93
50	1	「下年年月	34	F	6	_ (B) T
51	- 1	£ 27921	37	M	4	
52	1	アングルが、アン	30	F	4	
53	- \	一多名.平江	40	F	5	
54	- 1	\$21-C1	4.7	M	6	400
55	~ `	7.21.21.50x	' /	100	Village Navi Hall	ASSE
56	ThonGay	125.5.34CM	43	M	5	
57	- 1	#3.5F	43	M	6	
58		1'SED'IS	56	M	8	- FIG.
59	1	18 M	36	M	7	
60	~ \	まぶんがま	35	F	5	
6,1	~ \	248, 3401 360g	30	M	9	Ved
62	- \	JCK. 9384. 8.36	42	NI	4	O. C. Commercial Comme
63	Waku	8.2.87	48	F	5	
64	11	あるではいるの	50		6	VIII
65	Thaisal	DT:9611	59		3	

JARA AND TIEGAI VILLAGES

PROJECT MANAGER: LHAMAOCUO (LILY)

INTRODUCTION

Twenty-five households in Tiegai Village and forty households in Jara Village received solar cookers in order to reduce difficulties, particularly those of women and girls, in obtaining fuel. Both villages are located in the administrative jurisdiction of Qiaqia Town, Gonghe County, Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai Province. Jara is 165 km from Xining and is historically a farming community with wheat, barley, beans, and potatoes being key crops. Harvests are uncertain. Small families have about three mu of land and families with six members or so have about ten mu of land. To earn cash income to purchase daily necessities and support their children attending school, villagers collect caterpillar fungus from grassland areas, herd livestock for pastoralists, and do construction work.

Tiegai is 200 kilometers from Xining and is a pastoral area where locals depend on goats, sheep, and cows. Some households were formerly located near Longyangxia Town. The construction of a hydroelectricity reservoir explains their relocation to Tiegai in 1987-1988. The quality of the pasture is poor due to desertification, which is worsening. Furthermore, water must be transported twenty-seven kilometers for both human and livestock consumption. Better-off families have 200-400 sheep and goats (total) while about twenty-families have, per family, a total of twenty to thirty sheep and goats. These poorer families attempt to earn cash income by collecting caterpillar fungus and from doing construction work in places far from the local community.

PHOTOGRAPHS



Solar cookers reach the village.





Villages place solar cooker stands and bases against a wall for distribution after unloading the cookers.



Unloading the cookers.

INTERVIEWS

These interviews were conducted two months after the cookers were received.

1: Niangtso (b. 1966) is a herder and one of a family of nine

Lhamaocuo: What kind of fuel does your family use for cooking?

Niangtso: Sheep and cow dung.

L: What else do you use for fuel?

N: We buy a very small amount of coal for our metal stove in winter.

L: How many sacks of sheep and cow dung did you burn per day before you got the solar cooker?

N: Half a sack of sheep dung and half a sack of cow dung.

L: After you got the solar cooker, how much fuel do you need per day?

N: Less, because we do not need to make a fire when we boil water.

L: Before you got the solar cooker how much time did you need to boil a kettle of water?

N: Maybe thirty minutes or more.

L: After you got the solar cooker how much time do you need to boil a kettle of water?

N: It is really fast. I don't need to sit or stand beside it until the water boils. I didn't pay attention to the time but it is faster and more convenient than before.

2: Pengmodozhi is a man from Jara

L: What kind of fuel does your family use for cooking?

Pengmodozhi: Cow and sheep dung and dry straw from threshing the wheat and barley. In the winter we buy one hundred coal cakes for making a fire in our metal stove.

- L: How many sacks of sheep and cow dung did you burn per day before you got the solar cooker?
- P: About forty percent of a plastic bag full and one plastic bag of dry straw per day. My wife knows better than me.
- L: What is the size of the plastic bag?
- P: The plastic bag holds fifty kilograms.
- L: After you got the solar cooker, how much fuel do you need per day?
- P: A fair amount of fuel is saved because we boil water for people to drink and to give to the livestock
- L: Before you got the solar cooker how much time did you need to boil a kettle of water?
- P: About twenty minutes.

- L: After you got the solar cooker how much time do you need to boil a kettle of water?
- P: Around fifteen minutes if the sunshine is strong.

3: Zhuotso is a woman from Jara

L: What kind of fuel does your family use for cooking?

Zhuotso: Straw, sheep dung, cow dung, and tree branches.

- L: Do you buy coal for making fire?
- Z: Yes, in winter, because coal burns for a long time and keeps the room warmer for a longer time compared to sheep and cow dung, and straw.
- L: How many sacks of sheep and cow dung did you burn per day before you got the solar cooker?
- Z: A half-sack of dung, some straw for kindling the fire, and a small bundle of branches per day. If a family has several pigs then the fuel burned would be more than this.
- L: After you got the solar cooker, how much fuel do you need per day?
- Z: Much less than before.
- L: Before you got the solar cooker how much time did you need to boil a kettle of water?
- Z: One kettle of water needed almost half an hour on an adobe stove; using coal is faster than other fuel.
- L: After you got the solar cooker how much time do you need to boil a kettle of water?
- Z: Thirteen to fifteen minutes to boil one kettle of water. It is very clean and convenient to use the solar cooker to boil water and sometimes to boil potatoes.

RECIPIENTS

VO.	Village Name	Name of the beneficiaries	Sex	Members in family	Finger printers
-	Tiegas village	5£ 59 99 1	M	1 7	100
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KHOL SA THANG VILLAGE, TSHO DROU TOWNSHIP AND

MAR KHU THANG মুম্ন্রেরম্ব VILLAGE, MAR KHU THANG মুম্ন্রেরম্ব TOWNSHIP,

JIANZHA শৃত্তবৃত্তা COUNTY, HUANGNAN শুর্ম্ব্র্বি TIBETAN AUTONOMOUS PREFECTURE,

QINGHAI মুর্ম্বর্বি PROVINCE

PROJECT MANAGER: DORJEE DONDRUB ई हे ईव (बहुन) (CODY)

INTRODUCTION

One hundred impoverished Tibetan households (620 Tibetans) have benefitted from this project. Khol sa thang Village has eighty-five households (390 residents) and is experiencing land slides. One large, growing slide has reached to the village center and is on the verge of demolishing the entire village. Therefore, the government plans to resettle villagers on the east bank of the Yellow River near Rda ra kha Village. Khol sa thang is a poor village with an average annual cash income per household of 1,500RMB.

Mar khu thang Tibetan Village lies within the administrative jurisdiction of the county town with 380 residents. It is 127 kilometers from Xining City. Villagers cultivate wheat, barley, turnips, cabbages, chili, beans, and fruit (pears, apricots, apples). Straw is the only fuel resource, other than coal, which is expensive.

RECIPIENTS

> 70	
Nº	Name
1	搬雕拜₄便
2	锤扳邦 _* 斑 [·]
3	伴窗稗 _* 扳霸邦 [×]
4	扳霸伴﹑锤扳邦 [、]
5	电邦 _* 半搬 [、]
6	鼻 _{&} 比搬邦 ^v
7	
8	稗扳₄扳霸伴₄扳档 [×]
9	搬豹₄靛邦₄扳档⁺c
10	秤,鼻′
11	车稗﹑底稗 [、]
12	车稗﹑伴彪搬﹑兵﹑扳档 [、]
13	扳惨罢₄彪搬 [⋄]
14	锤扳邦。斑。荡。搬缠稗៉
15	绊饱
16	晨。君、
17	缠₄便
18	缠₅扳标稗°
19	拜扁 _* 伴吵稗 [*]
20	秤₄兵爸ホŸ
21	楚拜 森斑 [、]
22	斑拜៱扳៱拜搬爸៱惭稗~
23	拜搬爸₄伴彪搬 √

24	荡、地爸、车稗、伴彪搬、
25	拜便稗 [ॣ] 斑 [、]
26	贬,蒂′
27	摧办₄典⁴
28	搬邦扳₄伴川办ʹ
29	搬豹₄靛邦₄车稗₄伴彪搬ˇ
30	晨₄糙₄败半▽
31	典。君、
32	车稗,伴彪搬(惭)
33	罢得 稗 ₄斑 [⋄]
34	敞搬邦₄忱稗₄兵办ʹ
35	北₅舶搬▽
36	荡。浚、
37	拜捕邦。彪搬、
38	典爸邦﹑颤罢邦〉
39	搬邦扳₄伴彪搬ʹ
40	罢瓣爸 _* 扳档 [^]
41	搬雕拜,便,
42	搬豹,君'
43	伴窗稗﹑粹 [、]
44	绊₄便
45	惩半₄便
46	拜搬爸 _^ 鄙拜 _^ 膊办 _^ 扳 [′]
47	冬¸淬¸扳档 [、]
48	伴彪搬 _* 君 [*]
49	搬雕拜₄稗扳邦₄半搬₄搬缠稗╯
50	怎,叠,
51	扳¸点¸
52	邦爸邦₄兵邦₄扳档 [、]
	•

53	臂爸﹑点﹑冲 [、]
54	惩半,吹,扳档,
55	晨,鄙拜,
56	伴搬伴₄掣罢
57	班罢ѧ淬ѧ车稗ѧ伴彪搬៉
58	罢瓣爸,鄙拜*
59	长罢 _* 冬 _* 败半 [×]
60	惨邦 _* 扳档 [×] 邦爸邦 _* 便
61	扳档 _* 淬
62	荡₄地爸₄兵办(惭)ˇ
63	伴纯罢₄便
64	彩罢邦,败半,伴吹扳、
65	拜堡稗₄伴吹扳₄兵办▽
66	敞搬邦₄忱稗〞
67	搬雕拜森姆扳邦森拜搬爸海遍罢邦〉
68	斑拜,扳,扳档,鄙拜,
69	伴纯罢 _* 扳档 [∞]
70	地稗 [ॣ] 惭稗¸搬豹¸靛邦 [、]
71	冬⋆扳便稗ʹ
72	鼻碘′
73	伴百扳 _* 拜锤爸邦 _* 扳档 [×]
74	搬炒₄便
75	彩罢邦,君*
76	晨*糙*
77	绊饱 [、]

-0	
78	荡؞地爸؞惩半؞吹ݖ
79	│ │ 荡҈地爸﹕兵办(残爸) [▽]
80	斑拜₄扳₄晨₄糙╯
81	荡₄地爸₄伴吹扳ˇ
82	班罢,淬,膊办,扳,
83	搬豹 _* 君 [√]
84	/ // / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /
85	斑拜₅扳₅败半ˇ
86	伴吹扳₄兵办╯
87	绊饱 [、]
88	拜搬爸₄忱稗 [√]
89	车 ≉ ₄君 [∕]
90	扳霸伴₄伴表
91	绊 _∗ 捶₅扳档 [∨]
92	班爸,典'
93	车 稗 ₄伴彪搬 [、]
94	涤₄败半ˇ
95	泵办₄搬拌爸₄Ÿ
96	灯₄拜斑伴〞
97	搽爸₄锤扳邦 [、]
98	佰₄巢罢
99	伴百扳 _* 拜锤爸邦 [·]
100	地稗、惭稗、
	•

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Participants		Activities	2008
Dorjee Dondrub,	Dorjee Lhendru	o, Met to select recipients	17 October
villagers			
Dorjee Dondrub,	Dorjee Lhendru	o, Collected local contribution	20 October
villagers			
Dorjee Dondrub,	Dorjee Lhendru	o, Met to discuss cooker maintenance	24 October
villagers			
Dorjee Dondrub, Dorjee Lhendrub,		Solar cookers delivered	27 October
villagers, solar cooker factory workers			
Dorjee Dondrub, vill	lagers	Interviewed villagers, monitored	15 November
		project results	
Dorjee Dondrub		Completed final report	17 November

INTERVIEWS

1: Namkhamtsho 稗板。扳霸伴。扳档~

Namkhamtsho is divorced and lives with only her daughter (b. 1998), who attends Grade Three in the local primary school. She is illiterate and has never attended school. She can only earn cash income by doing poorly paying construction work. She was very pleased with the solar cooker and reported that the solar cooker saved time, energy, and most importantly, it saved family income. She no longer needs to sit near her stove tending the fire as she did before.

2: Bdego 搬炒A便

Bdego and her husband have two sons and a daughter. All three of the children attend school—the oldest is in college, the middle child is in middle school, and the youngest attends the local primary school. They face a serious financial problem in meeting the costs of schooling. Both parents are illiterate and have no income other than from farming and selling fruit. Bdego is ill and weak. She has had several operations and cannot do construction work to earn cash income.

3: Rinchen 地稗。惭稗、

Rinchen lives with his wife and two children, who attend school. Rinchen was not at home. His wife shared with me their problems. Both parents have never attended school and are illiterate. The only source of cash income is by doing construction work, which is very limited and only allows them to meet basic needs and their children's school expenses. She expressed much gratitude for the solar cooker and its benefits.

PHOTOGRAPHS



Tseringgyatso (b. 1993) is a middle school student. His parents were away earning money when I visited. It was early in the morning and the sun had not yet come out. When I asked him if he used the solar cooker, he said, "Of course! I boil many kettles of water on weekend when I'm at home. We are very pleased with it." (Note the fuel-wood in the background. Thanks to the solar cooker, less of that will be burned.)



Shangmotso (b. 1975) is illiterate. She said, "My two children spend a lot of time at school. I am busy with housework, collecting fuel, and doing construction work. This solar cooker means that I spend less time on fuel collecting so I can earn more money doing construction work." (It was early in the morning which explains why there is no kettle on the solar cooker stand.)



Lhamotso (b. 1991) is a middle school student. She has a younger brother who was at school during my interview. She said when she woke up in the morning, her parents had left to do construction work in town.

GEWA TIBETAN VILLAGE, XUNXIAN TOWNSHIP HUALONG HUI AUTONOMOUS COUNTY HAIDONG REGION, QINGHAI PROVINCE

PROJECT MANAGERS: Caihua Dorji (Luke) & Dorji Zhaxi (Chris)

INTRODUCTION

Sixty-five impoverished Tibetan households (325 Tibetans) now benefit from this project. Residents in Gewa Village have historically spent much time collecting wood and dung for fuel. In winter, most households spend approximately 400 RMB to purchase coal to cook with. The solar cookers have helped reduce expenditures on coal and on the time (particularly for women) that fuel collection entails. Such savings can be used for, e.g., medicines and agricultural improvements. Moreover, illnesses related to smoke from fires should be less because the solar cooker uses 'clean' energy and produces no smoke.

Gewa is situated west of Hualong County Town, sixty kilometers from Hualong County Town and eighty-five kilometers from Xining City. Gewa Village is a farming village. Villagers live in one-story, flat-roofed bungalows made of adobe bricks and poplar wood constructed around open courtyards. The main crop is wheat, which is used for self-consumption (bread, noodles). Other crops include barley, beans, potatoes, and rapeseed. Each household also has a few livestock. Collection and sale of caterpillar fungus and construction work are the main cash sources. Ninety-six percent of villagers are either illiterate or poorly educated

INTERVIEWS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

1: Dkonchogcuo



Dkonchogcuo's (b. 1948) family consists of her husband, son, daughter-in-law, and two grandchildren. She said, "Collecting fuel is my daughter-in-law's responsibility. Both in cold winter and hot summer, she must get up everyday around five a.m. and, when she goes to collect wood, she must go six kilometers. It takes a long time. In winter, we must spend 300 RMB to buy coal to cook. Now that we have a solar cooker in our courtyard we can bake bread, and cook noodles and meat. It saves much time which we can use on other household activities. We spend much less time collecting fuel. Thanks a lot!"

Q: How much time did your daughter-in-law spend collecting fuel every week before you got this solar cooker?

Dkonchogcuo: About twenty hours a week. It's not near and the track there is bad—it's rough all the way from home to the mountain top. We have no time to rest.

- Q: How much time does your daughter-in-law spend now that you have a solar cooker?
- D: The solar cooker can cook almost anything. She now spends about twelve hours a week on collecting fuel. It is very convenient for us to boil water in a short time, even in winter. It has really helped us women. Many thanks to the donor."

2: Tshehangjie



Tshehangjie's husband deserted her and their two young children. All the family's burdens now rest on her shoulders. She must do all the fuel collecting as well as farming work. She was very pleased to get the solar cooker that was, she reported, convenient to cook with and it helped her save money and time.

Q: How much fuel did you use every day before you got the solar cooker?

Tshehangjie: I burned about five kilograms of wood every day—sometimes more. The kitchen was filled with smoke from smoldering straw and wood. I burned more than that in winter when the weather was cold. Making a fire is the only way to keep the room warm.

- Q: What about now, with the solar cooker?
- T: It's more convenient. We use less fuel, especially in summer when we can boil water, cook meat, and bake bread in a short time with the solar cooker; burning two and half to three kilograms is quite enough each day. The cooker is very useful.

3: Gongbao Zhuma



Gongbao Zhuma (b. 1944) lives with her husband, son, daughter-in-law, and three grandchildren. She said "My daughter-in-law collect fuels and now she doesn't need to spend so much time on this. The solar cooker has made our life more convenient."

Q: How much time did your daughter-in-law spend collecting fuel every week before you got this solar cooker?

Gongbao Zhuma: She goes to collect fuel almost every day in winter and once every three days in summer. She has to go six kilometers to the mountains in winter to collect dung.

- Q: What about now that you have the solar cooker?
- GZ: She goes to collect fuel once every five to six days in summer, and once every three days in winter.

FORTY SOLAR COOKERS FOR LABRANG MONASTERY, LABULENG TOWNSHIP, XIAHE COUNTY, GANNAN TIBETAN AUTONOMOUS PREFECTURE, GANSU PROVINCE

PROJECT MANAGER: SAMTSOGYE (WHITNEY)

Samtsogye is from Xiahe County, Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Gansu Province. She is currently working towards a MA in Human Resources and Development, Miriam College, Manila, the Philippines.

Forty monks directly benefited from this project. They were chosen on the basis of lacking family members to provide them with fuel.

Name No. 1 Zongzhi Gamtso 2 Tahsi Gemtso 3 Dorji Gemts 4 Zhehua 5 Gandan Zhihua 6 Lungtsok 7 Tubden Tashi 8 Renzen Tashi 9 Testem 10 Lubu Tashi Zhehua Darji 11 12 Gegmei Gemtso

Gamyang Tashi

13

RECIPIENTS

14	Luzhi
15	Gamyang
16	Tashi Gemtso
17	Gamyang
18	Luzhi
19	Lungdork
20	Gemtso
21	Danba
22	Darji Sangti
23	Tashi Gemtso
24	Renzen Tashi
25	Tubden Tashi
26	Lungtsok
27	Gandan Zhihua

28	Zhehua
29	Luzhi Nima
30	Turang Gemts
31	Luobsang Gandan
32	Tenzen Gemtso
33	Qangwa
34	Wadi Tashi
35	Rubtsa Sangji
36	Rubtsa Sangji
37	Wadi Tashi
38	Qangwa
39	Genba Gemtso
40	Abrang Tseang

PHOTOGRAPHS



Saongye and Zhehua unload solar cookers.



Saongye and Zhehua unload solar cookers.



Solar cookers are distributed after afternoon scripture recitation.



New solar cooker installed in Monk Zodri Gemtso's quarter.

INTERVIEWS

1: Drohua Dargye

Drohua Dargye (b. 1947) has no family members to send fuel to him thus, he must buy fuel. In winter he buys thirty bags of dung and coal that costs 500 RMB. After using the solar cooker for a month, he reported that he did not have to start a fire at all because the sun is strong in summer and he boils five kettles of water before ten a.m. He will use the money he saves in buying less fuel on buying more food.

2: Tashi Gamtso

Tashi Gamtso (b. 1975) lives with two relatives who are also monks. Originally, they agreed each monk's respective immediate family members would provide fuel. However, things did not go smoothly and conflict between the monks ensued. The solar cooker has resolved this conflict. They boil five kettles of water daily with the cooker and the amount they spend on fuel and the amount of fuel they will ask their families to provide will decrease.

3: Zondri Gamtso

Zondri Gamtso (b. 1978) uses the solar cooker to boil water and heat water for washing clothes. He heats four to six kettles of water daily. Per year, before receiving the cooker, he spent 350 RMB on dry yak dung and 500 RMB for coal. He expects now to spend only one hundred RMB annually on yak dung.

SDE MAN, DGU RUS, 'DABS MA, AND 'DO BA VILLAGES RDO SBIS TOWNSHIP, XUNHUA SALAR AUTONOMOUS COUNTY HAIDONG REGION, QINGHAI PROVINCE

PROJECT MANAGER: LIJIA (SIMON)

Fifty-seven Tibetan families (334 Tibetans) each received a solar cooker. These families were selected by Mr. Renchin, a local schoolteacher in consultation with village leaders. Each recipient household contributed fifty RMB. Mr. Renchin also supervised distribution of the solar cookers. Most beneficiaries are families with disabled persons, impoverished families, and women-headed families.

This project has especially helped local women and girls by reducing the time they spend on collecting fuel and inhaling smoke in smoky, poorly ventilated kitchens. Time saved by the women and girls can be spent collecting medicinal herbs and wild plants to sell to increase household income. Old people who are unable to chop wood and make a fire now worry less because they have a solar cooker, which makes it easy for them to boil water for tea and heat food. In addition, the solar cookers also have a positive effect on the environment by reducing the quantity of bushes pulled up for fuel.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

2008	Activities	Participants
9 November	Selected beneficiaries	Renchin
11 November	Solar cookers delivered and distributed; local contribution collected	Renchin
17 November	Worked on final report	Lijia

RECIPIENTS

Name	Village	Household	Solar Cookers
		Members	Received
Donzhu Gyamtso		6	1
Lugyaltar		5	1
Tsegargya	'dabs ma	4	1
Nyangwogya		5	1
Lugya		6	1
Tselo		4	1
Sanbo		5	1
Lhengar		5	1
Khako		3	1
Huatar	'do ba	6	1
Lhalang Tsering		5	1
Gasnag Dongzhu		2	1
Huaben		4	1

Lugyal		6	1
Gonbo		6	1
Sangji	Dgu rus	4	1
Lhazhougya	284145	7	1
Lankan Tsering		7	1
Dombo		8	1
Wandegya		4	1
Sangdek		5	1
Sangdekkyab		4	1
Padmagyal		5	1
Kandrogya		6	1
Jaktar	Sde man	5	1
	Sac man		
Kunga		6	1
Renchinlha		7	1
Sungbum		6	1
Taklha		6	1
Taklagya		8	1
Jobatar		6	1
Taklo		6	1
Wandekar		7	1
Lumo		8	1
Yenlin		8	1
Tashi		7	1
Tashigyal		6	1
Sangjigya		6	1
Tashi Tsering		8	1
Dunzhub		5	1
Lhamogya		5	1
Tsedangya		5	1
Renchinbun		6	1
Kasang Sonam		5	1
Padma Renchin		5	1
Renchinkyab		7	1
Namjiao		6	1
Karlo		6	1
Lugyaltar		6	1
Tangzen		5	1
Gonbo Tashi		8	1
Tsering Dongzhub		9	1
Lhalang Tsering		6	1
Lemokyi		6	1
Drolmatar		8	1
Zhoujia		7	1
Tashikyi		7	1
	<u>Γ</u> ΑL	334	57
10		1 22.	<u>, </u>

Photographs



Villagers unload solar cookers





Solar cookers are taken to each recipient household by the villagers.

TSHA RNGA MONASTERY AND BON SKOR TIBETAN VILLAGE, BYA MDO TOWNSHIP, MANGRA COUNTY, HAINAN TIBETAN AUTONOMOUS PREFECTURE, QINGHAI PROVINCE, PR CHINA

PROJECT MANAGER: NANGCHUKJA (ROBERT)

INTRODUCTION

Sixty-five solar cookers were delivered to Tsha rnga Monastery and Bon skor Village that are directly benefitting 248 local people. This was made possible with the donor's generous assistance and fifty RMB from each recipient household. Project recipients historically have collected large amounts of dung and wood to burn as fuel. Since receiving solar cookers, the amount of fuel they collected has been reduced, as is the time spent fuel collecting.

Tsha rnga ঠাই। Tibetan Monastery and Bon skor হাঁব মানা Tibetan Village are both located in Bya mdo হামান। Township, Mangra মানাইন। County, Tsho lho মানাইন। Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai মানাইন। Province. The monastery was founded in 1920 and currently has seventy-three Tibetan monks who are from the surrounding villages. The monks live in adobe rooms within earthen walls. Monks' income has come from local families who invite them to their homes for various religious rituals. However, this system has changed and now monks are not allowed to chant for families outside the monastery. The monastery and the monks are now suffering from a severe financial shortfall; the monks are now supported by their relatives.

Bon skor is located in a farming location and a herding location. Seventy percent of the community members live in the farming area and the remainder lives in the herding area. About 2,000 Tibetans (365 households) and 18,976 head of livestock are in the herding area. Herders live in adobe-wood rooms constructed around an open courtyard. Money is earned from selling sheep, wool, and grain. Families with few livestock lack food and proper clothing. Ninety-eight percent of the residents of the herding location are illiterate.

INTERVIEWS

1



Blo gros (5) (b.1968), a monk from Tsha rnga Monastery, confided, "Our monks and our relatives now have much less work to do in providing us with fuel. Monks don't go out and collect fuel, instead, each monk's relatives transport wood, dung, and straw to the monastery. Now we have received solar cookers and our relatives need spend much less time in collecting fuel for us and transporting it by cart and tractor."

Nangchukja: How much fuel did you usually burn everyday before you got this solar cooker?

Blo gros: In summer, half a sack of cow dung that weighs about six kilograms and about five kilograms of wood. In winter, we used twice that much since it is cold and we have to have a fire to warm the room, especially at night when we chant and read.

N: How much fuel do you use daily now that you have the solar cooker?

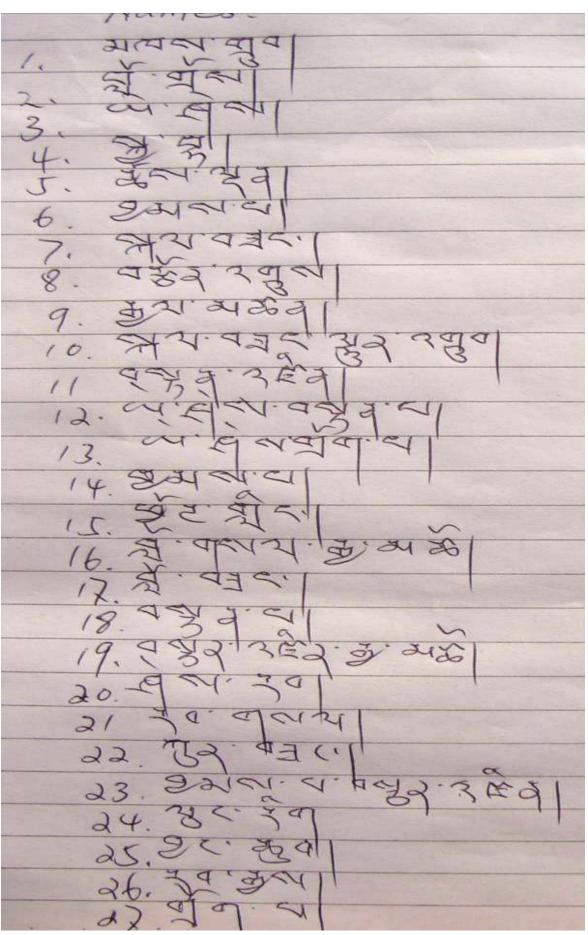
B: About three and a half kilos of cow dung, and three kilos of wood. Now, we never burn fuel during the day, especially when it is very sunny. This cooker is really useful, for example, we use it to boil several thermos bottles of water and then can use that at night and early in the morning, so we don't have to burn so much fuel.

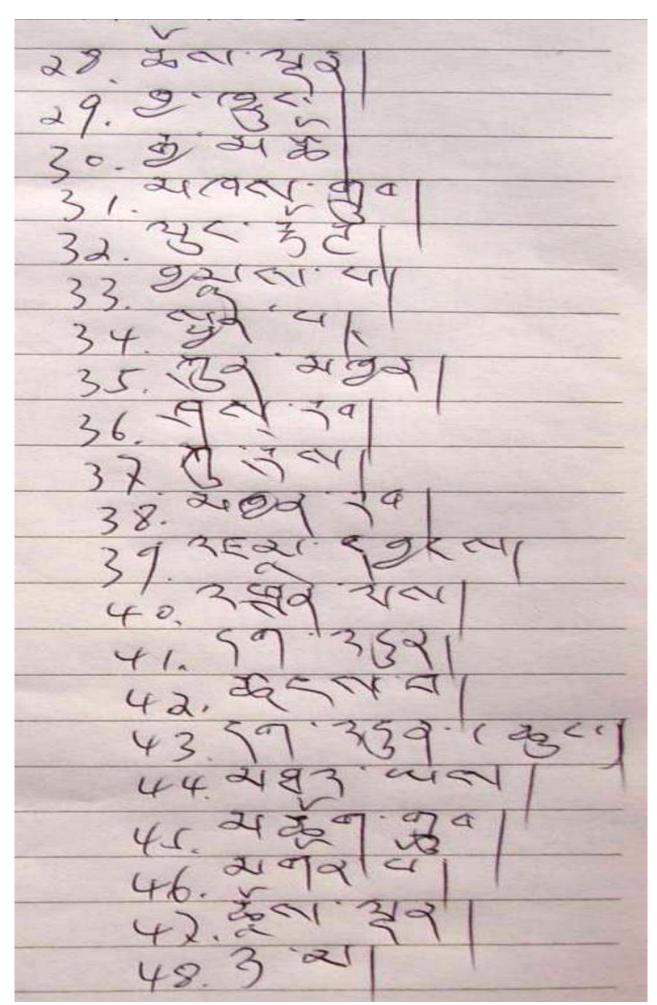


Skar ma 🏋 হা (b. 1980) from Bon skor Village, said, "Now we can cook without burning smoky donkey dung and wood. Usually we boil tea and soup on it, but can also heat noodles and vegetables. It's just amazing. It boils water in about fifteen minutes."

- N: How much fuel did you burn everyday before you got this solar cooker and how often did you go to collect fuel?
- S: We burn wood, donkey, goat,, and cow dung, and straw that in total weighs about sixteen kilograms each day. There are six people in my family and we stay in two different rooms. In winter we burn twice this much since we need a fire to stay warm. I, my wife, and sometimes my daughter collect fuels once every three days from the forest and grassland, which takes four to five hours for a roundtrip.
- N: How much fuel do you use daily since you got this cooker and how often do you collect fuel?
- S: We don't burn much, especially on sunny days. We do have to burn as much fuel as before when it is rainy. Generally, we use about six to seven and a half kilos of fuel per day now. The cooker has reduced our fuel consumption by about one-half. We now have time to do other work. We now go collect fuel once in five days. In winter we should go once in three to four days, since it is often cloudy.

RECIPIENTS





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ZHUCHA VILLAGE

PROJECT MANAGER: DALHA (MILTON)

Dalha (English Training Program, Tibetan Department, Qinghai Normal University, Xining City 810008 青海省西宁市青海师范大学民族师范学院藏英系07级本科班(达拉)

INTRODUCTION

Zhucha Village is located in Tiangtang Township, Tianzhu Tibetan Autonomous County, Gansu Province at an elevation of 2,500 meters above sea level. Residents are Tibetan, Monguor (Tu), and Han Chinese. It is an agricultural village where beans are cultivated. There is an inadequate amount of farmland. This and other factors result in intense poverty that results in few children being sent to school and villagers working on coal mines in order to have fuel for their households. The need for coal is intensified by cold winters and a ban on collecting wood from forests. Coal, if bought outright, is also expensive; in 2009 a ton of coal cost 500RMB.

The village leader and I jointly selected the recipients based on the amount of farming land each family has, number of livestock, how many students go to school in a family, and so on. The families who had the least amount of land and livestock and who had significant schooling expenses for their children were chosen. We also chose several families with no people in their home who were able to do field work and house work, for example, six families had no able bodied men and several families had ill family members. They were chosen to help alleviate their burden.

RECIPIENTS



Huadan's family includes two students and their schooling expenses are substantial. He said the cooker had reduced the family's need for coal from three tons to only one ton.



Tudan's family's need for coal has been reduced from four tons to two tons, saving approximately 1,000RMB a year. He also no longer needs to collect wood for fuel.

Tsedan's family cannot afford coal. Instead, Tsedan collects wood and yak dung. The solar cooker has reduced the time he spends on fuel-collecting—from once every four days to once every twenty days.



RECIPIENT NAMELIST (Name and Ethnicity)

१. त्वु ग्राःकु त्य	Tibetan	23. प्रायास व	Tu
2. ह्य 'ख'ळें 'देंदा	Tibetan	24. ঘর্মিত্ ব্রমম্	Tibetan
3. 즿 '독제폭	Tu	25. সুমন্ত্র আ	Tu
4. ग्లాలామ్మ	Tibetan	26. ঝদ্ৰান্ত্ৰ	Tibetan
5. দ্বদ'শ্ভু ব্	Tu	27. ঠ 'ব্যম্য	Tu
6. 荿 ·국二類 [~] 丁	Tibetan	28. শু 'অঠি	Tu
7. ट्रु 'र्से'	Tibetan	29. 🛒 (२१८७० २०)	Tu
8. कें 'द्ययामु या	Tibetan	30. ধ্র বার্ক্ত বাব্যবাস্থা	Tibetan
9. वि'ख'ळें 'देंदा	Tibetan	31. ব্যা 'হীৰ'ল্ড ব'ৰ্ক্ট বাৰা	Tibetan
10. ব্ৰ্বি'ৰেশ্ৰু বা	Tibetan	32. মদ্মান্ত্র মান্ত্র থা	Tibetan
11. হ্ব'বদ্ধ্	Tibetan	33. 🛒 (1.7717)	Tibetan
12. वायाट कें मु	Tibetan	34. M (A) (A)	Tu
13. ব্যা ক্রি	Tibetan	35. বশ্ৰ 'ক্ৰীম'ৰ্ন্ব'নেশ্ৰু বা	Tibetan
14. প্র ক'র্চ্চ বামা	Tibetan	36. ਨ੍ਧਕਾ ਕ ਛਿੱ	Tu
15. প্রশাসনা	Tu	37. æ '∰ \	Tu
16. گ څ۲	Tu	38. দ্বন্ থ র্কা	Tibetan
17. ন্ট্র'ঝ্	Tibetan	39. झु 'कॅ'ठाळॅं	Tu
18. ৼ ৾ ৼ ৾ ॱৼৄ৾ ॱৼৄ৾য়'য়য়ৢ য়	Tu	40. দ্বম র্ক্তান্ত্র আ	Tibetan
19. ব্যমস্থ্র ব্য	Tibetan	41. प्रक् दी	Tibetan
20. ར– ་ར– ་ಹੇ་ ་རང་།	Tibetan	42. \pi\(\tilde{	Tibetan
21. ह्यु 'कु व्य	Tibetan	43. ম্ব'ক্স আ	Tibetan
22. न्ययः केंत्र	Tibetan	44. ह्य ॅवाप्ठामा ठाउँ ।	Tibetan

45. कें 'झुं े ८' झुं त्य' म	Tibetan	54. বর্মিস্'ব্রমম'র্ক্ত্র আ	Tu
46. प्रवादी के जिंदा	Tibetan	55. न्गॅंव सकेंग कें नेटा	Tu
47. ८्गॅ्ब् अर्केंग	Tibetan	56. 天 " 美]	Tibetan
48. স্থ্রু নে'আ	Tu	57. 杨毛领	Han
		58. 朵才华 59. 秦索南	Han Han
49. धु गः भु े ८।	Tu	60. 朵忠宏	Han
50. ह्यु 'कॅ'क्कुेट्	Tu	61. 吉成海	Han
30. G 31 D	1 (1	62. 乔星海	Han
51. ८गॅवि अर्केग कु या	Tu	63. 罗宏奎	Han
1 1 1 - 1		64. 陈拉毛	Tibetan
52. گُلُ 'جِهِم' جِي ﴿ وَا	Tu	65. 朵晶灵	Han
53. ८ में वि अर्केषा र् देव त्या प	Tu		